NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1890.—TEN PAGES.

THE WORK OF THE RUSH,

DRDERING THE SEAL PIRATES OUT OF BEH-RING SEA.

THE COMMANDS OF THE AMERICAN REVENUE

OUTTER OBEYED IN EVERY INSTANCE -A TALK WITH SIR JOHN

THOMPSON.

San Francisco, Aug. 28 .- From information reseived by the schooner Arago, which has arrived from the North, it is learned that the revenue outter Rush was at St. Paul's Island August 15. She is not making any setures, but is simply ordering the sealers out of Behring Sea under a threat of scizure. In every such case the scalers have left Behring Sea. The Corwin had not arrived at Ounalaska when the Arago left.

Ottawa, Aug. 28 (Special).-Sir John Thompson Minister of Justice, arrived here from England to-day. He left here two months ago to confer with the Imperial Government regarding various stions, including the Behring Sea and copyright disputes. His mission is regarded as suc cessful in official circles, but apart from the Behring Sea matter, Sir John is somewhat reticent.

"I was surprised to find the British public took as much interest in the Behring Sea question as the Imperial authorities, which, I feel certain, have determined that the Canadian vessels will not be subjected to any further illegal interference while pursuing a lawful calling in the open sea. Our contention is indorsed on all sides, and it is admitted that we have shown the utmost patience, despite harsh interferences from time to time. Secretary Blaine, in my opinion, has been somewhat unfair, if one can judge from the published correspondence up to date. He wrongfully accuses Lord Salisbury of misquoting, an offence the American Secretary is himself guilty of. A British proposition for arbitration is the only reasonable one. It will tend to remove all bitterness from the dispute. How it will be received I am unable to say, as no reply had been received to it when I left England. I am convinced of this: That if the United States does not arbitrate it will surely abandon the course it has until lately pursued. Therefore, I think they will either agree to arbitration or offer no further hindrance to Canadian vessels until negotiations are advanced somewhat. No crisis need be anticipated, for the interests of both countries favor a peaceful settlement.

to the presence of a British war fleet in the Pacific

"I have nothing to say regarding the Atlantic fishery question, which will not be taken up till the Behring Sea question is disposed of.

During my stay in England I had several conferences with the Colonial Minister about the copyright question. There is a conflict of interests between Canada and the mother country, because imperial copyright legislation, to a certain extent, applies to Canada. The disabilities it imposes on Canadian publishers who are compelled to pay royalties to English authors would be obviated, it was thought, by the Canadian Copyright Act passed two years ago. Our legislation was intended to give the British publishers and authors a reasonable degree of protection, while delivering them from the unfair competition of American publishers, who, freed from any burdensome restrictions, flooded our country with reprints of English works. I received the reasonable assurance that Canadian legislation on the copyright question would be conceded by the Imperial authorities, but we are still in consultation with Her Majesty's Government. Our Copyright Act has not been disallowed. It has simply been withheld, but can be put into effect by a royal proclamation. This course it is expected the Home Government, in their wisdom, will adopt in due time." conferences with the Colonial Minister about the When they reached the road the Guatemalans, who

MR. WIMAN PREACHES RECIPROCITY. HE SAYS THE M'KINLEY BILL MEANS RUIN TO

principal speaker was Erastus Wiman, who said,

of potatoes, the poor man's food, both of them the products of the earth, the air and the sun. Eggs at five cents a dozen, and hay at \$4 a ton, meant to

power and bankruptey to farmers and merchants alike.

The effect of these exactions on the products of the Canadian producer, and in the end to the Canadian politician, who now saw the legitimate outcome of building up, across the continent, a barbed-wire fence that denied to each country the advantages

It was further asserted by Mr. Wiman that the principle of reciprocity, which Mr. Blaine had re-cently advocated, was extremely popular among the

penicipie of reciprocity, was extremely popular among the business men of the United States, irrespective of party, and whether the politician realized it or net, the sentiment in its favor had pervaded the whole land like the light of the morning. Manufacturers, as well as merchants, had reached the conclusion that was well migh universal, epitomized in the words. The United States must make less or sell more, and the idea of a commerce that should be continental toward the North as well as toward the South was exceedingly attractive.

The sentiment found expression in the unanimous vote of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, recommending the resolution of its chairman, Mr. Hitt, in behalf of unrestricted reciprocity with Canada, which if it would pass during the present session of Congress would have a far-reacting result. With the enforcement of the Mckinley bill, on the one hand, and the invitation of the Hitt resolution on the other, the Tory Government in Canada would be defeated at the impending general election, and the Liberal party, having adopted Reciprocity as the chief plank in its platform, would, if returned to power, be in the strongest position to afford the most liberal terms of reciprocity to the United States. These terms would include the free admission of United States manufactures and products to the greater half of the continent in the North, with discrimination arainst British goods as the orice for the open market of the United States for the products of Canada.

General Boulanger, appealing to him to reply to the alleged revelations of "The Figare," which asserted yesterday that Boulanger, while still holding a com-mand in the army, negotiated with Prince Jerome Napoleon with a view to the election of a President

by universal suffrage. CHANGES IN THE TURKISH MINISTRY. Kiamil Pacha from the Viziership owing to the failure of the latter's Armenian policy. In case of his deposition, Kiamil will probably be succeeded by Suid Pacha, now Minister of Foreign Affairs.

DR. PETERS HIGH IN FAVOR IN BERLIN, Berlin, Aug. 28 .- Dr. Peters, the African explorer, Caprivi and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Dr. Peters ar-ranged to enter the Imperial service.

HERR ABRANYI RESIGNS HIS SEAT. Vienna, Aug. 28.—Herr Abranyi resigns his seat in the Hungarian Diet as a result of his indiscreet publishing of an interview with Prince Bismarck.

Baku, Aug. 28.—The newspapers here state that ince the adoption of the American tank system Russian

PEACE STIPULATIONS SIGNED.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS IN CEN-TRAL AMERICA.

EZETA'S CLAIMS TO BE PASSED UPON BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SALVADOR

-MORE TROUBLE PROBABLE,

City of Mexico, Aug. 28, via Galveston .- A Guatemala dispatch of yesterday's date, received here to-day by Senor Diegnez, the Guatemalan Minister, announces that President Barillas last night ratified the stipulations of peace with Salvador presented by the diplomatic corps, which stipulations were approved beforehand by General Ezeta. The principal condition is that the de facto Salvadorian Government binds itself immediately to convoke the Legislative Assembly which existed before July 22. This Assembly will decide on the Presidency of Ezeta. This proves that Ezeta has accepted Guatemalan intervention in Salvadorian affairs. In this he did well, because this affair is not of local, but of Central American, interest. This Assembly is not a constitutional, but is an ordinary legislative body, and as such can only decide questions in compliance with the constitution. Thus it will call Vice-President Ayala, who, it is believed, will be elected President unless a new coup d'etat is attempted, which would be a grave complication. Geronimo Pou, the Salvadorian agent here, says he has received no news of the signing of peace; and he does not believe it, but he has tele graphed for information.

The report that Senor Pou would be made Salvadorian Minister to the United States or Mexico is not true. He is a Spanish subject and says be prefers to remain a Spaniard, but he knows he will receive a rich reward from Ezeta.

THE FIGHTING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

HOW THE SALVADORIANS WERE FORCED BACK

ACROSS THE PRONTIER AT FEMPISQUE. on frontier, Aug. 4 .- At 1:45 yesterday aftern the Guatemalan troops, some 700 in number, fell back from the town of Fempisque, which they had occupied several days, to the hills back of the town, upon which the Salvadorian artillery had been playing. Salvadorians immediately came down the road from The Guatemalans had meanwhile formed a line An unfounded significance has been attached across the hills in the bushes. The Salvadorians, coming within 200 yards, did the same, and began firing. The fire was regarned and the engagement lasted two Barillas, with his Guatemalan troops, who had been hiding in the bushes in the valley, moving up the read to attack them in the rear. They lost no time in falling back, hoping to gain their original position were concealed in the bushes on the side of the road opened fire upon them. The salvadorians returned fire for about half an hour, all the while fetresting. At this point they lost the most men. Many of them scattered over the hills to the other side of their original position, keeping up a fire upon the Guate-

malans until late in the evening. To-day they have all fallen back with their artillery for into Salvador. The Guatemalans at this point with their reinforcements now number 3,000 Their artillery, which consists of one battery of six pieces of Hotchkiss make, arrived this morning. In the fight the Salvadorians numbered 2,000 men the Guatemalans 1,800. The Salvadorlans lost 100

the Guatemalans 1,800. The Salvadorlans lost 100 men killed and many wounded, while the Guatemalans lost about 20 killed and 15 wounded.

The fight began at 2:30 p. m. August 3 and lasted until 6:30, about four hours.

At this point, nearly 1:00 miles from Guatemala City, where everything has to be carried over the mountsins on muleback, doctors are in attendance in the rear of the army with stretchers, medicines and comforts ready to attend to the wounded as seen as they are brought in and to forward them to the military hospital at Juliana. When the troops, after fighting all day, came down to this place, food and houses had been provided for them, and everything was done in the most efficient and orderly manuper.

houses had been provided for them, and everything was done in the most efficient and orderly manuer.

The plan of the Salvadorians to break across the frontier at this point and force an entrance into constemata has failed.

Yupe, Guatemala, Aug. 8.—Of the eight prisoners captured at Fempisupe five were shot as prisoners of war, and of the 112 prisoners captured at this place on July 21 fifteen were shot at Juliapa 5h August 6, also as prisoners of war. This may seem to the military men of other Nations a proceeding that reaches beyond the bounds of military law, but it is simply no more than the Salvadorians are doing, as it is understood that all Guatemalan soldiers captured by them have been shot.

The rumored plot of ex-Vice-President Moya to overthrow the Government of San Domingo was not credited vesterday, either by the merchants engaged in the San Domingo trade or by the Dominican Conleaders of his party know, that an attempt of that kind would be impolitic and a successful result im-

kind would be impolitic and a successful result impossible. General Moya has opposed the existing state of things in San Domingo and keeps away from there. He never, as has been published, was obliged to leave the country on account of plots against the Government. I do not believe there is a word of truth in the whole story."

A representative of the firm of Sala & Co., whose house has large mercantile dealings with San Domingo, and less agencies in the principal cities there, said yesterday: "This is all news to us. We receive constant advices from San Domingo, but have heard of no revolt threatened or intended. If it had been of any importance we should have been informed of it before this."

Paris, Aug. 27.—"La France" urges the Government to withdraw the prohibition against American pork economic war, of which France

paper like "La France," is one more evidence of the salled meats. M. Lalon, the director of "La France," leaned for awhile on the side of Boulanger, but he leaned for awhile on the side of Boulanger, but he soon rallied to the support of the Republican Government. That newspaper is what they call in Par. a "living" sheet. Never askeep on any question on home and forcign politics, and capable of interesting the public at large, "La France" owes this "liveliness" and to its able discussion of all topics the large circulation it enjoys in the Franck Capital and in the Departments. Any American passing through the Rue Montmartre at the hours of the issuing of "La France," and seeing the crowds of carriers and of mail wagons in wait for the sheets to be delivered to them or transported to the postofice, won's fancy that he was in Printing House Square, in New-York.

DISORDERLY FOREIGN STRIKERS.

At Newcastle the strikers became disorderly, and it was feared that a serious riot would ensue. The arrival of a battery of artillery, however, had the effect of awing the turbulent element, and the town is now reported to be comparatively quiet. The New Zealand railways have been converted to contail the scrytce, owing to a have been compelled to curtail the service, owing to a

Brussels, Aug. 28.—A conference was held here to-day to endeavor to settle the differences between the striking miners and the employers, but failed to adjust the trouble. The strikers have resumed their attacks on "blacklegs,"

Mons, Aug. 28.—The total number of coal Ininers on strike in the Borinnge district is 16,800, and the movement is still spreading.

London, Aug. 28.—The Dockers' Union has voted 21,000 for the striking dockers in Australia. The union has also sent a cable dispatch to the strikers, promising further assistance if required and offering to aid in blocking the Australian trade.

is estimated at 3,000,000 roubles. In addition to the loss of their hom*s, the people are suffering from a lack of food, and the greatest distress prevails. Serious fires are also reported at Orel and Kursk.

EXCITEMENT IN BUENOS AYRES. A PUBLIC MEETING TO DEMAND THE RESIGNA-TION OF TWO MINISTERS.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 27 .- The Union Civica has called a meeting for the purpose of formulating a request that Ministers Roca and Levalle leave the Cabinet. This action has caused much excitement to political circles.

A bill has been presented in the Provincial Chambers of La Plata to authorize a new issue of

cadulas, Series Q, to the amount of \$10,000,000.

The Senate has adopted a general amnesty law.

Paris, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Buenes Ayres
says that the Minister of Finance, replying to a
deputation which waited upon him, stated that
the Government would reduce the State expenditures by \$15,000,000.

It is easy to understand that the request of the Union Civica for the withdrawal of two Ministers from the Argentine Cabinet should have "caused much excitement." This sustains the doubts felt in regard to the optimist information regularly sent abroad by the Provisional Government of Dr. Pellegrini. It also explains the measures just taken by that Government ngainst "La Prensa" and "La Nacion," two of the most important newspapers in Bucnos Ayres, as well as the keeping in readiness in their barracks two regiments which could be brought rapidly into the streets of the Federal capital from their quarters in the newly-built and neighboring city of Plata. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the late insurrection was begun, in the end of July, by the same Union Civica mentioned in the above dispatch. That Union was formed a few months ago by independent citizens, not affiliated to the organized political parties of the day, and its only aim was to overthrow orrupt government of Juarez Celman, which was fast bringing the country to its financial rule. The reso'ulon was only half successful; for if Celman was compelled to resign, carrying with him his millions of pesos a criminally carned, his right-hand man and the recriminally carned, his right-hand man and the real promoter of all financial measures. Vice-President Pellegrini, succeeded in securing the Provisional Presidency, which he apparently tries to keep, with the assistance of some regiments and through suppression of the press. The repeated attempts of reliegrini to issue new foreign loans, or new cedulas or hypothecary bonds, show that he perseveres in the former policy, which proved so disastrous, and that he holds still the same views as those he expressed in his letter of April 24, 1890, to President Celman, in which he wrete:

"The first remedy for re-establishing equilibrium is to be found in the increase of the gold premium, which compels the country to decrease its importations, forces a delay in payments and consequently decreases the burdens proceeding from the foreign service of the cedulas."

tions, forces a delay in payments and consequently decreases the burdens proceeding from the foreign service of the cedulas."

His man, Minister Levalle, shares his ideas, and was naturally disliked by the Union Civica. The latter demands also the dismissal of Minister Roca, who was most instrumental in causing, two years ago, the election of Bresident Celman.

THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA: ARRIVAL AT HAVANA OF GENERAL POLAVIEJA -HIS CAREER AS A SOLDIER AND AN AD-

importance to the United States in these times when questions of sugar duties, ceni stations and canal openings attract American eves to the islands in the Gulf of Mexico. General Polavicia is the third Viceroy the "ever-faithful isle" has had during the first eight months of this year. One of them, General Salamanca, died in February, after having done a great deal for the prosperity of Cuba. He was succe by his friend, General Chinchilla, a former Minister of War, who, through a noble though perhaps exaggerated sentiment of delicacy, gave in his resignation on hearing that the Liberal Cabinet of his chief, Sagasta, had been replaced by the Conservative Ministry of Canovas del Castillo. The latter appointed General Polavieja as the successor to Chiuchilla. These channes did not occasion, of course, any corresponding changes or ing the internal and external affairs of Cuba. But a more vigorous policy may now to applied, for Pola of a district in the island, will hardly to'crate the exploits of Gorcia and other highway robbers who have caused lately conditerable excitement in the Cuban

THE SHOCK GAVE HIM NO PAIN.

AN ELECTRIC CURRENT MAKES MR. MARKS UN-

CONSCIOUS, BUT CAUSES HIM NO

SUFFERING. There is at least one man in the city who is convinced that the death of the murderer Remmler by electricity was painless. He is William L. Marks, a slender, fair-haired yang man, who deals in artificial limbs, at No. 701 Broadway. A few days before Remmler was executed Marks was knocked senseless by an electric light wire in his office on the second floor of the building. The thumb-screw of a switch controlling the electric lights in the office had become loose and had fallen on the floor near his desk. He picked up the screw and tried to put it become loose and had failen on the floor near his desk. He picked up the screw and tried to put it back in its place, at the same time carelessly taking hold of a steam pipe. Instantly he received a shock that felled him to the floor inscusible. Edward stanborough, a clerk in the office, quickly dragged him away from the wire.

Marks recovered his sense in a minute, and did not require medical aid, but his left hand had been burned slightly, and he was in a nervous condition for some time. He thought he had a narrow escape from death. He said resterday: "My experience is proof that death by electricity is painless. I lost consciousness for a minute, and had no recollection of pain when I recovered."

train to mean that there was something to fook out for, perhaps a man on the track, but nothing that required stopping. He saw the jack before he struck it, and at the time his steam was shut off. Brakeman Willis's testimony revealed nothing new. The hearing then closed. Benjamin Maxwell, who was injured in the disaster, died in this city last night.

house, jr., of the Philadelphia Natural Gas Company promising further assistance if required and offering to aid in blocking the Australian trade.

A RUSSIAN TOWN PARTIALLY BURNED.
St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.—Three-quarters of the town of Keneshma has been destroyed by fire. The damage

BRICK DEALERS WILL FIGHT.

GOADED INTO SHOWING A BOLD FRONT.

THE YOKE OF THE LABOR UNIONS GETTING TOO HEAVY EVEN FOR THEM-THEY WILL

USE BOYCOTTED BRICK.

The trouble between the brick manufacturers' association and the Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades took another turn yesterday. The action of the delegates in refusing to handle all association brick has driven the dealers to meditate on desperate measures, and some of the smaller firms are expected to make a clean overthrow of all labor union influence and use the boycotted Verplanck's Point brick to-day. W. H. Barnes, one of the association's sub-committeemen for the district of New-York City, told a Tribune reporter yesterday that he had a barge of this boycotted brick at the pier at Thirtleth-st., and was holding it subject to the order of those dealers who were about to take the initiative in waging an open warfare on the

"Are the dealers who spoke of using this brick on Tuesday as determined to make the trial as ever?" asked the reporter.

"They are," said Mr. Barnes. "They have no alternative if they would fill their contracts." The masons have agreed to lay the brick, and the builders who will be first supplied with the boycotted material have only contracts for mason work, the carpentering and ironwork being under separate contracts. " If the corpenters strike, that is their own misfortune," say the builders, "and is no reason for our refusing to carry out our

part of the contract." The small dealers who employ few wagons can easily procure non-union carts to deliver their brick, but the larger firms, who run from 100 to \$50 carts, cannot get the necessary supply without great delay, should the union cartmen in their employ decide to strike.

Calvin Tomkins, one of the biggest dealers in construction supplies in the city, said yesterday ample supply of this for the city use, but builders fersonville, Madison and Indianapolis companies, want to buy brick and not trouble. On the other and, the manufacturers are, if anything, stronger to-day than they were yesterday. The scarcity of brick will not be felt severely till the latter part of the week, when the present supply has entirely given out, and then, unless matters take a new turn, there will be a general cessation of build-

When asked about the brick-handlers' move ment, he said that they cut no figure in the matter whatever, except to weaken their own side and ally the builders and dealers to the brickmen could be got who would be glad to take the brick-handlers' places and, apart from serving to alienate the friends of the union, they were not a factor worthy of consideration.

The manufacturers are talking of not only stopping all contract brick from coming to the city, but of making liberal promises in the way of assured trade and business support in the future to dealers who will throw over all dependence on union help and employ non-union men to do their work; but the dealers are still fearful and lon't like to talk of splitting with their present labor till they feel sure that there will be a reneral insurrection of dealers and an open war stablished all along the line. One dealer said vesterday: "Some of us who are being squeezed are ready to fight now, but there are others who have some little advantage of supply, or laxity of

diers were taking association brick from the barges yesterday, though there was a good deal of trouble before getting them to receive it. The only brick that the delegates make no demur about receiving is what they style "sucker brick," which comes from the yards of manufacturers that which comes from the yards of manufacturers that

about receiving is what they style "sucker brick," which comes from the yards of manufacturers that won't join the association.

The laborers are beginning to reap the misfortunes sown by their representatives already, and about 400 men with carts and horses are now out of employment. Bricklayers are being turned off every day, a few at a time, as the builders would rather keep a few of the best and most expert men employed all the time than to use all their brick up now and have to stop building altogether. Work has been stopped completely on a lot of small buildings, as small contractors are the first to feel the pinch, dealers endeavoring to look after their best customers first and letting the small fry suffer. Some of the dealers though, the firm of Peck, Martin & Co., for instance, are making a fair division with their customers, giving each his proportionate part and endeavoring to spread the little butter over as much bread as possible.

It is reported that work has been stopped on a row of houses at One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st, and St. Nicholas-ave.: on the new Presbyterian Church at One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st, and Eighth-ave.; on flats at Twelfth-st, and Eighthave.: on seven flats at One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st, and Seventh-ave.

Peck, Martin & Co. have two borges, of 150,000 brick each, tied up at the pier, which their men won't handle. The detention of this brick alone will throw a good many men out of comployment, and has already necessitated a good many carters stabling their horses. The firm's contract with Dawson & Archer to supply them with all the brick they want for the new Criminal Court House has been kept up and a large quantity of brick is now piled outside the foundations of the building, but it can't last long, unless the piles are being constantly replenished.

A rather amusing conflict took place yesterday between an irate dealer and his foreman, a laborunioù man, who had been the instigator and chief mover in a good deal of mischief to his employer during the last week.

And the fact that he didn't discharge the man after all shows the hold of the union men on their employers.

The walking delegates reported last evening that thirty cartmen had struck at various piers in the city, on being requested to handle association brick?

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE UNIFORM BILL OF LADING.

ORGANIZING THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE WITH A FULL RAILROAD REPRESENTATION.

There was a full attendance at the meeting of the ermanent Committee on the Uniform Bill of Lading resterday, held to effect an organization. The committee is established for the purpose of receiving, hearing and adjusting complaints from shippers, and on of his first acts was to provide for considering the objections of Chicago shippers. The committee consists of Frank Harriott, of the Bultimore and Ohio, F. H. Kingsbury, of the Pennsylvania; H. W. Hibbard, of the Vandalia line; David Brown, of the Grand Trink; E. Clark, jr., of the New-York Central; F. L. Pomeroy, of the Erle; W. S. Sloan, of the Lackawanna; W. S. Speirs, of the Lehigh Valley; R. M. Fraser, of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; Edgar Hill, of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, D. T. McCabe, of the Pennsylvania Company, and J. G. James, of the Lake Shore, on the part of the trunk lines and their Western connections.

The lake and rall lines are represented by F. J. Firth, and the Southern Railway and Steamship and Constwise associations by D. D. C. Mink and W. H. Stanford. Additional representation was given yesterday to the Southern lines by the election to the committee of G. S. Earnum, G. A. Whitehead and A. Pope. It was also decided to invite to membership Commissioners Midgley of the southwestern, Fathom of the Northwestern, and Finley of the Trans-Missouri Railway associations. Commissioner George R. Blanchard, of the Central Traffic Association, was made permanent chairman, and F. H. Hoyt was made secretary. There will be added to the committee representatives from the New-England railroads in order to complete the membership desirable in adjusting disputed questions. Firth, and the Southern Railway and Steamship and

tions.

The committee appointed four sub-committees. The first one is to receive and consider the report of the Chicago merchants, who still have grievances against the terms of the uniform bill of lading, and its report will be made speedily to the permanent committee. The other committees are standing ones on export bills of lading, live stock contracts and releases made under the special rates provided for in the bill of lading. The adjournment was subject to the call of Chitman Blanchard.

Mr. Blanchard yesterday expressed great satisfaction at the carnestness and harmony with which the roads had undertaken the work of carrying out the legislation on this subject and meeting amicably all the negotiations of complaining shippers.

THE P., C., C. AND ST. L. RECEIVES ITS CHARTER Columbus, Ohlo, Aug. 28 (Special).-The Pittsburg morning: "There is no material change in the sit-uation to-day. Only a few outside brick have arrived, although fifteen or twenty barges of Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, which represents the consolidation of the Pittsburg, arrived, although fifteen or twenty barges of Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Chicago, St. Louis and boycotted brick are on the market. There is an Pittsburg, the Cincinnati and Richmond and the Jefcelved its charter from the Secretary of State to-day. This was issued after the payment, under protest, of the full fee of \$75,000, one-tenth of 1 per cent on the capital stock, the Secretary having declined to accept payment based upon the number of miles of road in Ohlo. The incorporators are George B. Roberts. J. N. Dubarry, John P. Green, Frank Thompson and W. A. Patton, of Philadelphia, and I. N. McCullough and Thomas D. Wessier, of Pittsburg.

TESTING A NEW AIR-BRAKE.

Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 28 (Special).-A dispatch to The Journal" tells of a test to-day of a new air-brake on the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad, which was witnessed by fifty experts representing as many makers. He was of the opinion that plenty of trank lines and railroad equipment companies. The trains lines and rairroad characteristics brake is so constructed that it will control all the cars in a train, either freight or passenger, from the locomotive. The test showed that a train of eight coaches going at forty miles an hour could be stopped in nearly its own length. The brake is being tested on a large number of railroads and its friends look for

AN ADIRONDACK RAILWAY CHARTERED. Albany, Aug. 28 (Special).-The Gouverneur and Adirondack Rallway Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000 to construct a thirteen and one half mile railway, from the Rome, Watertown and Opdensburg Railroad, at Gouverneur to Edwards. The directors are F. H. Leonard, Jr., J. L. Hinds, A. W. Kilby, E. C. Cooke, F. B. Roblin, J. A. Fox, Syracuse; Frank Watts, Watertown.

TO BUILD A COLOMBIAN ROAD.

Buenaventura, Aug. 28, via Galveston.-A contract be-tween the Colombian Government and J. L. Cherry, of Milwaukee, for the completion of the Cauca Railroad from Buenaventura to Cali and Manitares was signed in Bogota contract, whose withers are not yet wrung, and they won't join us. Among these are Canda & Kaue, who have large contracts with the Diamond Brick Company and several other Haverstraw firms, and can stand the present pressure better than any firm of dealers in the city. than any firm of dealers in the city.

A reporter visited Canda & Kane's yerds and was informed that they had just received three on each side of the railroad track, with the preference to

> EXTENSIONS TO ADD TO BALTIMORE'S TRADE Baltimore, Aug. 28.—The Maryland Central Railrone has in contemplation a scheme to penetrate the authracite the proposed Potennac Valley will also bring large ad-ditional trade to Baitimore. The Western Maryland pro-poses to make connection with the Reading road.

THE KENTUCKY FEUDAL SYSTEM. die no association brick there will be about 1,000 brick withdrawa from the already scant supply, but it is not thought their exactions will go that far. Canda & Kane's carters and handlers were taking association brick from the largest vesterday, though there was a good deal

A COMBENATION OF BARBER SHOPS

fortunate traveller is unacquainted. Mr. Russell has incorporated a concern known as the National Tonsorial Parlor Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Barber-shops are to be established in all the larger cities of the United States to be owned and controlled by the company. Tickets of membership will be issued for a sum comparatively small, probably \$15, which will be good for one year and which will entitle the holder to all the service required for that length of time in any city included in the trust.

the west slope of Jefferson, and in that case he has gone into one of the logging camps toward Israel's

New-Hampshire this afternoon and sent in to his Ex-ocutive Council, which was in session, the nomination of Judge Walbridge A. Field for the office of Chief Jus-tice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which office was recently made vacant by the retirement of Justice Morton.

THE AMERICAN CASE.

MINISTER REID'S CONVINCING REPLY TO M. RIBOT'S NOTE OF JULY 11.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

ETHICS OF THE FRENCH PROHIBITION OF AMERICAN PORK-NO JUST RELATION BE

TWEEN THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE AND THE M'KINLEY TARIFF AND CUS

TOMS BILLS - COURTEOUS

ACTION OF THIS

TBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Washington, Aug. 28.—The correspondence to the unjust discrimination directed by the French Government against American pork contains two diplomatic notes-one from M. Ribot, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Minister Reid, and the reply of the latter, which has attracted almost as much attention as did Mr. Reid's able presentation of the American case in his note of July 3; which has already been published in The Tribune. These two notes are dated July 11 and July 28 respectively. In his reply to M. Ribot, Minister Reid presents what may be called the ethics of the controversy, in contradistinction to the economic and commercial aspects of the question, which he elaborated in his note of July 3. The fact that the friendly and prompt redress of real and supposed grievances, when once brought to the notice of the Government of the United States, has met no recognition whatever on the part of France is, it is needless to say, the principal reason why leading men of both parties in Congress feel averse to going out of their way in order to please so unresponsive a Ministry as

at the expense of international comity and justice. It is an open secret here that it was this feeling on the part of a majority of the members of the Senate Committee on Finance which led to the restoration of the duty on works of art, placed by the House on the free list in anticipation that such action would be regarded by the French Government as an evidence of the friendliness and the good-will of the United States, and would lead to a removal of the unjust discrimination against American pork. The correspondence submitted to the Senate shows pretty conclusively the illusory nature of such anticipations. The fact that it was called for, taken in connection with the able speech delivered yesterday by Senator Davis, who represents in this regard a large body on both sides of the Chamber, seems to indicate a desire on the part of Congress to apply the principle of retaliation in kind if the French Government should continue its present policy of ommercial hostility to the United States.

that which now controls public affairs in France

and which seeks to prolong its official existence

The two diplomatic notes referred to are given in full herewith:

M. RIBOT'S LETTER.

M. RIBOT'S LETTER.

Paris, July 11, 1890.

Monsieur le Ministre: I hasten to acknowledge the reception of the letter you did me the honor to write me the 3d instant, with reference to the rule to which American pork is subjected in France. This communication has been brought to the knowledge of the Minister of the Interior, who has under his direction the Department of Public Hygiene, and also my colleagues in the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture. I shall take pains to inform you as early as possible of the results to which it may lead.

In the quite unofficial conversation which I had in your absence with Mr. Vignaud, in April hast, and to which you are good enough to make allusion. I said that the French Government was quite disposed to endeavor to find conditions upon which the existing rule might be modified, but that it expected its friendly intentions would be reciprocated by the United States Government. The difficulties of which I had given you a glimpse have not been, I fear, attenuated by the measures which since there there were some of them finally The difficulties of which I had given you a gimpse have not been, I fear, attenuated by the measures which since that time were, some of them, finally passed, others voted by the House of Representatives, and which do not fail to raise just complaints on the part of French merchants.

Legation of the United States,
Paris, July 28, 1890.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your Excellency in which you are good enough to advise me that my communication of the 2d of July, on the subject of the continued exclusion of American pork from France, has been communicated to your colleagues, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Commerce, and the Minister of Agriculture.

Your Excellency remarks that the French Gov-

wome fex-cellency remarks that the French Government, in its disposition to modify the existing rule as to the exclusion of American pork, counted that this evidence of good-will would be reciprocated by the United States, and expresses regret that the Customs Administrative bill already passed, and the new Turiff bill voted by the House of Representatives and now under consideration by the Senate, have increased the difficulties in the way of such action on the admission of pork as has been desired, and give just ground to complaint on the part of French merchants. Your Excellency will pardon me for endeavoring to show that this is a view of the situation which the facts do not warrant.

The existing rule as to the exclusion of American pork has not been modified. Not a step to the thing of the control of the state of the control of the control of the state of the control of the contr